

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000928620007-7

LAPITSKIY, M. A. & MAMEDOV, A. M.

"Assembly Devices for the S-80 Tractor," Moscow 1950, 1 copy.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000928620007-7"

DOMERACHEVA, Ye.P.; KOZLOV, A.M.; KRICHEVSKIY, M.Ie.; LAPITSKIY, M.A.;
LISTOVSKIY, N.D.; LUKANOV, M.A.; MARUKOV, N.P.; MICHURINA, V.V.;
POLYACHEKHO, A.V.; TIMOFEEV, N.A.; TSVERKOV, V.S.; CHISTYAKOV,
V.D.; KOPEYKIN, P.A., inzh., red.; KRYUKOV, V.L., red.; KOBILYAKOV,
L.M., red.; ZUBRILINA, Z.P., tekhn. red.

[Practices in tractor repair] Opyt remonta traktorov. Moskva, Gos.
izd-vo sel'khoz. lit-ry, 1958. 301 p. (MIRA 11:7)
(Tractors--Maintenance and repair)

LAPITSKIY, Mikhail Andreyevich; ASTVATSATUROV, Gayk Gareginovich;
KOZLOV, A.M., retsenzent; LOSEV, V.N., inzh., retsenzent;
KOPHYKIN, P.A., inzh., red.; TIKHANOV, A.Ya., tekhn.red.

[Equipment for dismounting, assembling, and adjusting diesel
tractors] Oborudovanie dlia razborki, sborki i regulirovki
dizel'nykh traktorov. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashin-
ostroit.lit-ry, 1960. 139 p. (MIRA 13:7)
(Tractors--Maintenance and repair)

ARTEM'YEV, Yu.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; ASTVATSATUROV, G.G., inzh.; BARABANOV, V.Ye., inzh.; BARYKOV, G.A., inzh.; BISNOVATYY, S.I., inzh.; GALAYEVA, L.M., inzh.; GAL'PERIN, A.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; GAL'CHENKO, I.I., inzh.; GONCHAR, I.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; DEGTYAREV, I.L., kand. tekhn. nauk; DYADYUSHKO, V.P., inzh.; YERMAKOV, I.N., inzh.; ZHOTKEVICH, T.S., inzh.; ZUSMANOVICH, G.G., inzh.; KAZAKOV, V.K., inzh.; KOZLOV, A.M., inzh.; KOROLEV, N.A., inzh.; KRIVENKO, P.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; LAPITSKIY, M.A., inzh.; LEBEDEV, K.S., inzh.; LIBERMAN, A.R., inzh.; LIVSHITS, L.G., kand. tekhn. nauk; LOSEV, V.N., inzh.; LUKANOV, M.A., inzh.; LYUBCHENKO, A.M., inzh.; MAMEDOV, A.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; MATVEYEV, V.A., inzh.; ORANSKIY, N.N., inzh.; POLYACHENKO, A.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; POPOV, V.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; PUSTOVALOV, I.I., inzh.; PYTCHENKO, P.I., inzh.; PYATETSKIY, B.G., inzh.; RABOCHIY, L.G., kand. tekhn. nauk; ROL'BIN, Ye.M., inzh.; SELIVANOV, A.I., doktor tekhn. nauk; SEMENOV, V.M., inzh.; SKOROKHOD, I.I., inzh.; SLABODCHIKOV, V.I., inzh.; STORCHAK, I.M., inzh.; STRADYMOV, F.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk; SUKHINA, N.V., inzh.; TIMOFEEV, N.D., inzh.; FEDOSOV, I.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; FILATOV, A.G., inzh.; KHODOV, L.P., inzh.; KHROMETSKIY, P.A., inzh.; TSVETKOV, V.S., inzh.; TSEYTLIN, B.Ye., inzh.; SHARAGIN, A.M., inzh.; CHISTYAKOV, V.D., inzh.; BUD'KO, V.A., red.; PESTRYAKOV, A.I., red.; GUREVICH, M.M., tekhn. red.

(Continued on next card)

ARTEM'YEV, Yu.N.--- (continued) Card 2.

[Manual on the repair of machinery and tractors] Spravochnik po remontu mashinno-traktornogo parka. Pod red. A.I.Selivanova. Moskva, Sel'khozizdat. Vols.1-2. 1962. (MIRA 15:6)
(Agricultural machinery—Maintenance and repair)
(Tractors—Maintenance and repair)

LAPITSKIY, M.A.: KHODOV, L.P.

Increase in the durability of transmission housings of DT-54 and T-75
tractors. Trakt. i sel'khozmash. 31 no.12:34-35 D '61.

(MIRA 15:1)

1. Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy tekhnologicheskiy institut.

(Tractors--Transmission devices)

POGORELYY, I.P.; LAPITSKIY, M.A.; LUKANOV, M.A.; ASTVATSATUROV, G.G.;
TSVETKOV, V.S.; LOSEV, V.N.; CHUNIKHIN, V.N.; KOZLOV, A.M.;
CHERKASOV, Yu.I.; KHODOV, L.P.; KLIMENKO, A.K.

[Technology of the dismantling, assembly and adjustment of the mechanisms of DT-54 and DT-54A tractors with technical charts for the repair of major parts] Tekhnologiya razborki, sborki i regulirovki mekhanizmov traktorov DT-54 i DT-54A s tekhnologicheskimi kartami remonta vazhneishikh detalei. Moskva, Biuro tekhn. informatsii, 1963. 565 p. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Perovo. Gosudarstvennyy Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy tekhnologicheskiy institut remonta i ekspluatatsii mashinno-traktornogo parka.

LERNER, E.N.; BIBILEYSHVILI, Sh.I.; LAPITSKIY, M.A.

Electric activity of the brain in experimental intracerebral
hematomas and in thermocoagulation of cerebral vessels.
Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 64 no. 12:1792-1798 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Kafedra nervnykh bolezney (zaveduyushchiy - prof. N.S.
Chetverikov) TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya
vrachey, Moskva.

LERNER, E.N.; LAPITSKIY, M.A.

Effect of aminazine in experimental intracerebral hemorrhages;
electrophysiological study. Zhur.nevr. i psikh. 66 no.1:70-
77 '66. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Kafedra nervnykh bolezney (zaveduyushchiy - prof. N.S.
Chetverikov) TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya
vrachey, Moskva. Submitted April 28, 1964.

LAPITSKIY, M.M., inzhener

Drying wood for gas producers and stopping water reservoir pollution with gasification waste products. Stal' 15 no.5:471
My '55. (MLRA 8:6)

1. Omutninskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod.
(Gas producers) (Lumber--Drying)

ANUFRIYEV, Viktor Illarionovich; PSHONIK, Lazar¹ Mikhaylovich;
EVENCHIK, Vladimir Nikolayevich; LAPITSKIY, Nikolay Petrovich;
KASHTANOV, F., red.; STEPANOVA, N., tekhn.red.

[Manual for foremen and workers of mixed brigades operating on
a business accounting basis] V pomoshch' brigadiru i rabochim
kompleksnykh khozraschetnykh brigad konechnoi produktsi.
Minsk, Gos.izd-vo BSSR. Red. proizvodstvennoi lit-ry, 1960.
130 p. (MIRA 14:3)

(Construction industry--Finance)

LAPITSKIY, N.

Regulating structures without stones. Rech. transp. 21 no.10:
50 0 '62. (MIRA 1:10)

1. Glavnnyy inzhener Bobruyskogo tekhnicheskogo uchastka.

(Rivers—Regulation)

LAPITSKIY, P., inzh., mekhanizatsii

Modernization of the floating crane made by the Riga Machine Plant,
Rech. transp. 20 no.11:13 N '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Gomel'skiy port.
(Floating cranes)

LAPITSKIY, P.

Modernizing the method for fast lowering of the boom of the
RM3 crane. Rech. transp. 23 no.12:40 D '64. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Nachal'nik tekhnicheskogo otdela Gomel'skogo porta.

LAPITSKIY, S.

Rails and wheels. IUn.tekh. 3 no.2:54-56 p '59.

(Car-wheels) (Railroads--Rails) (MIRA 12:1)

LAPITSKIY, S.I., kandidat pedagogicheskikh nauk.

Engineering in school technical clubs. Politekh.obuch. no.4:59-63
(MIRA 10:7)
Ap '57.
(Technical education)

LAPITSKIY, S.I.

~~Useful advice. Fiz. v shkole 16 no.5:68-70 S-0 '56. (MLRA 9:11)~~

1. Pedagogicheskiy institut, Sverdlovsk.
(Physics--Experiments)

LAPITSKIY, S.I.

Shaping plastics by scrapers. Fiz. v shkole 17 no.1:
69 Ja-F '57. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Pedagogicheskiy institut, Sverdlovsk.
(Plastics)

LAPITSKIV, S. N.

"Outside Class Work as a Means of Developing Student Interest in Physics and Engineering."
Grad Pedagog JcM, Moscow Oblast Pedagogical Inst, 11 Feb 54. Dissertation (zashtraiva
Moskva Moscow, 2 Feb 54)

SO: SUM 186, 19 Aug 1954

RELOZERSKIY, Leonid Konstantinovich; SMIRNOV, Georgiy Pavlovich;
LAPITSKIY, Sh.A., retsenzent; NEZHANOVA, Ye.N., red.; BORISHCHEVA,
M.M., red.; CHICHERIN, A.N., tekhn.red.

[Stitching and bookbinding machines] Broshiuurovochno-perepletnye
mashiny. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo "Iskusstvo," 1960. 551 p.
(MIRA 13:10)

(Bookbinding--Equipment and supplies)

LAPITSKIY, Sh.M., inzhener.

Combining operations in printing pamphlets for mass distribution. Poligr.proizv. no.3:16-18 My-Je '54. (MLRA 7:8)
(Printing industry)

LAPITSKIY, Sh. N.

Domestic combined notebook and ruling machine. Bum.prom. 29
no.12:13-16 D '54. (MIRA 8:2)

1. Zaveduyushchiy laboratoriyy Leningradskogo filiala
NII Poligrafmash.
(Printing machinery and supplies)

LAPITSKIY, V.A.; LUNEV, L.V.; FRIDMAN, O.A.; YEKASEV, B.A.

Slag plastics and products made from them. Stroi. mat. 10
(MIRA 17:5)
no.1:9-10 Ja'64.

LAPITSKIY, V.A. [Lapyts'kyi, V.A.]; KAMENSKIY, I.V. [Kamens'kyi, I.V.]

Furan plastics, a new heat and chemically resistant material.
Khim. prom. [Ukr.] no.3:24-25 Jl-S '64.

(MIRA 17:12)

FRIDMAN, O.A.; LAPITSKIY, V.A. [Lapyts'kyi, V.A.]; ZADONTSEV, B.G. [Zadontsev, B.H.]; KONYUCHENKO, V.S.

Large machinery parts made from glass plastics. Khim.prom. [Ukr.]
(MIRA 18:6)
no.2:60-62 Ap-Je '65.

L 39782-66 041 (u) / 0191/65/000/011/0013/0016 08/31/2001

ACC NR: AP6006538

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0191/65/000/011/0013/0016

AUTHORS: Kamenskiy, I. V.; Lapitskiy, V. A.

22

21

ORG: none

B

TITLE: Synthesis and study of furfural-furfuramide polymers and of plastics based
on them

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 11, 1965, 13-16

TOPIC TAGS: polymer, thermoplastic material, thermosetting material, polymer
chemistry, condensation reaction, furane resin

ABSTRACT: This paper discusses the results of producing and studying ~~thermo-~~
~~setting polymers~~ from the thermal-condensation products of furfural in the
presence of furfuramide. Condensation is accelerated as the molar ratios of the
reagents approach 1:1 (see Fig. 1). The furfuramide polymer (FD) behaves as a
thermoplastic product up to 300C, while polymers FF-1 and FF-2 are thermosetting
(see Fig. 2). The optimum conditions for making molded articles are determined.
A molding composition is 45 pts by wt polymer FF-1 (containing 5% benzosulfo acid),
53 pts by wt mineral filler, and 2 pts by wt of grease. Preheating at 200C for 60

Card 1/2

UDC: 678. 625'375

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ACC NR: AP6006538

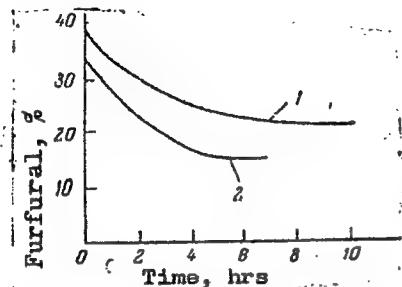


Fig. 1. Variation in free-furfural content in reacting mass in condensation stage: 1 - polymer FF-1; 2 - polymer FF-2.

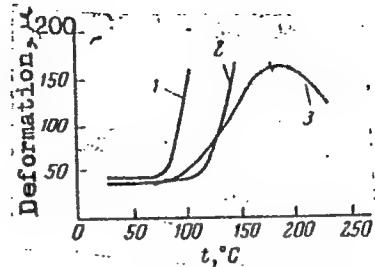


Fig. 2. Thermomechanical curves of FF-1 subjected to preliminary heat treatment: 1 - at 160°C for 60 min; 2 - 200°C for 30 min; 3 - 200°C for 60 min.

min was found to give the best results. The molded articles showed high stability at 200°C and at the boiling point in weak and in concentrated solutions of potassium hydroxide and hydrochloric acid. Orig. art. has: 3 graphs and 7 tables.

SUB CODE: 11,07 SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 007

Cord 2/2 *PLS*

L 22744-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j) IJP(c) RM
ACC NR: AP6006353 (A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/002/0093/0093

AUTHOR: Kamenskiy, I. V.; Lapitskiv, V. A.; Ukhinov, V. A.; Lomov, Yu. M.;
Itinskiy, V. I.

ORG: none

46

B

TITLE: Modification of rubber. Class 39, No. 1780936

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 2,
1966, 93

TOPIC TAGS: rubber, chemical resistant material furan resin, thermomechanical property,

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate describes a method for modifying rubber by combining it with resins. To raise both the thermal and chemical resistance of the final product, the use of a resin of the furan series containing an ionic-type catalyst is suggested. The reaction mixture is subjected to thermal treatment at 80--200C. Organic sulfonic acids, metal chlorides and mineral acids are proposed for use as catalysts.

[LD]

SUB CODE: 11/

SUBM DATE: 23Jan63

Card 1/1 0

UDC: 678.046.7:547.724.1

LAPITSKIY, V.D.

Surgery in pyloric stenosis. Zdrav.Belor. 5 no.6:15-16
Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Gospital'naya khirurgicheskaya klinika Minskogo meditsinskogo
instituta (zaveduyushchiy kafedroy - dotsent I.M.Stel'mashonok)
i 1 klinicheskaya bol'nitsa g.Minska (glavnnyy vrach A.I.Shaba).
(PYLORUS--SURGERY)

LAPITSKIY, V.D.

Characteristics of the action, depending on age, of aminazine,
hexonium and tetamon. Zdrav. Bal. 8 no.4:33-35 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Otdeleniye detskoy khirurgii 1-y klinicheskoy bol'nitsy
Minska (glavnnyy vrach A.I. Shuba) i kafedra farmakologii
Minskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zaveduyushchiy kafedroy -
prof. K.S. Shadurskiy).
(CHLORPROMAZINE) (HEXONIUM) (TETAMON)

LAPITSKIY, V. I., Docent

Cand. Tech. Sci.

Dissertation: "Certain Problems of the Effectiveness of Unifying the Power Supply Systems." Moscow Inst of Engineering Economics imeni Sergo Ordzhonikidze, 27 Jun 47.

SO: Vechernaya Moskva, Jun, 1947 (Project #17836)

PELUZNER, Saul L'vovich; LAPITSKIY, V.I., red.; VORONIN, K.P., tekhn. red.

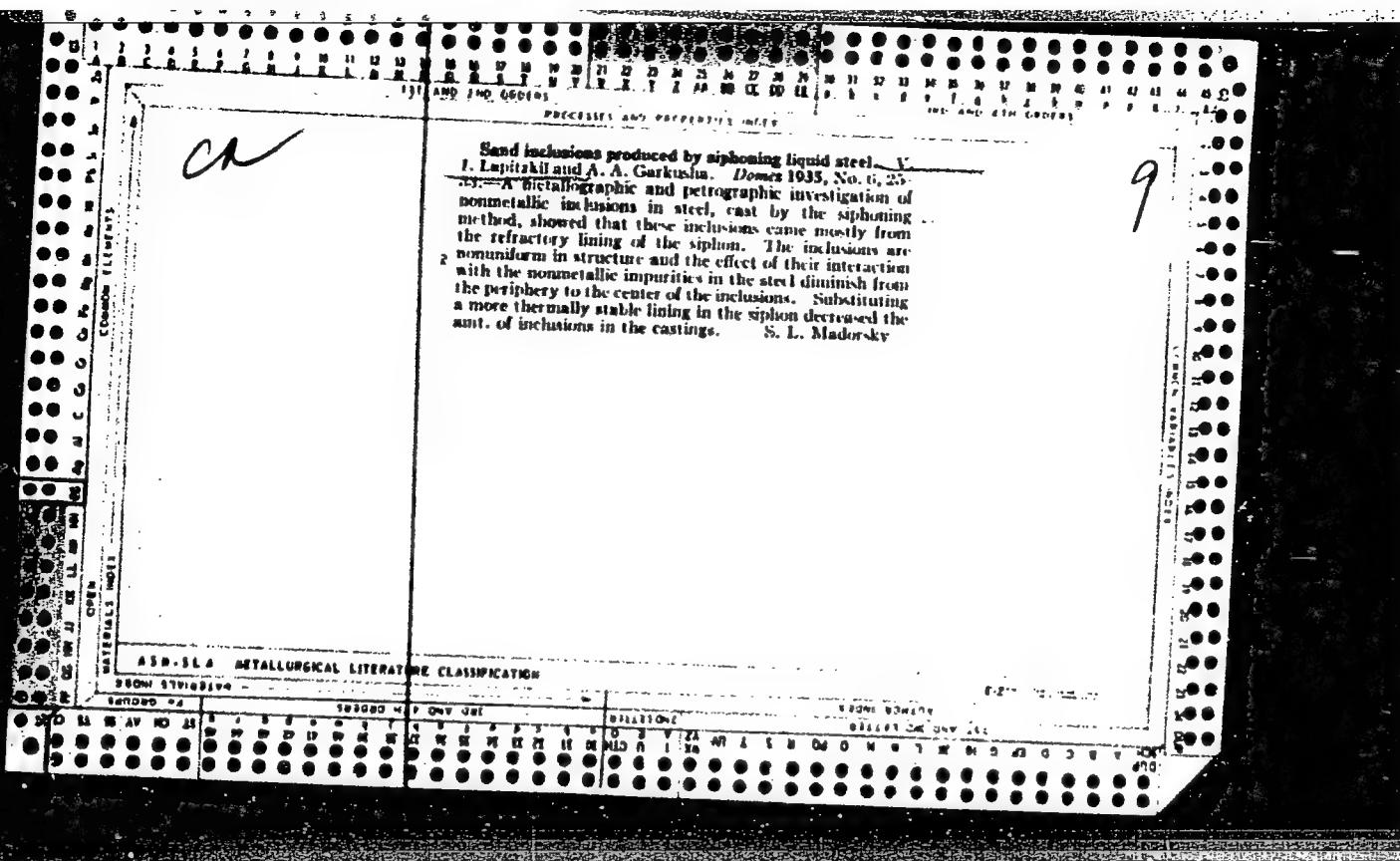
[Economics and organization of electric power production] Ekonomika
i organizatsiya energeticheskogo proizvodstva. Moskva, Gos. energ.
izd-vo, 1958. 333 p. (MIRA 11:12)
(Electric power production)

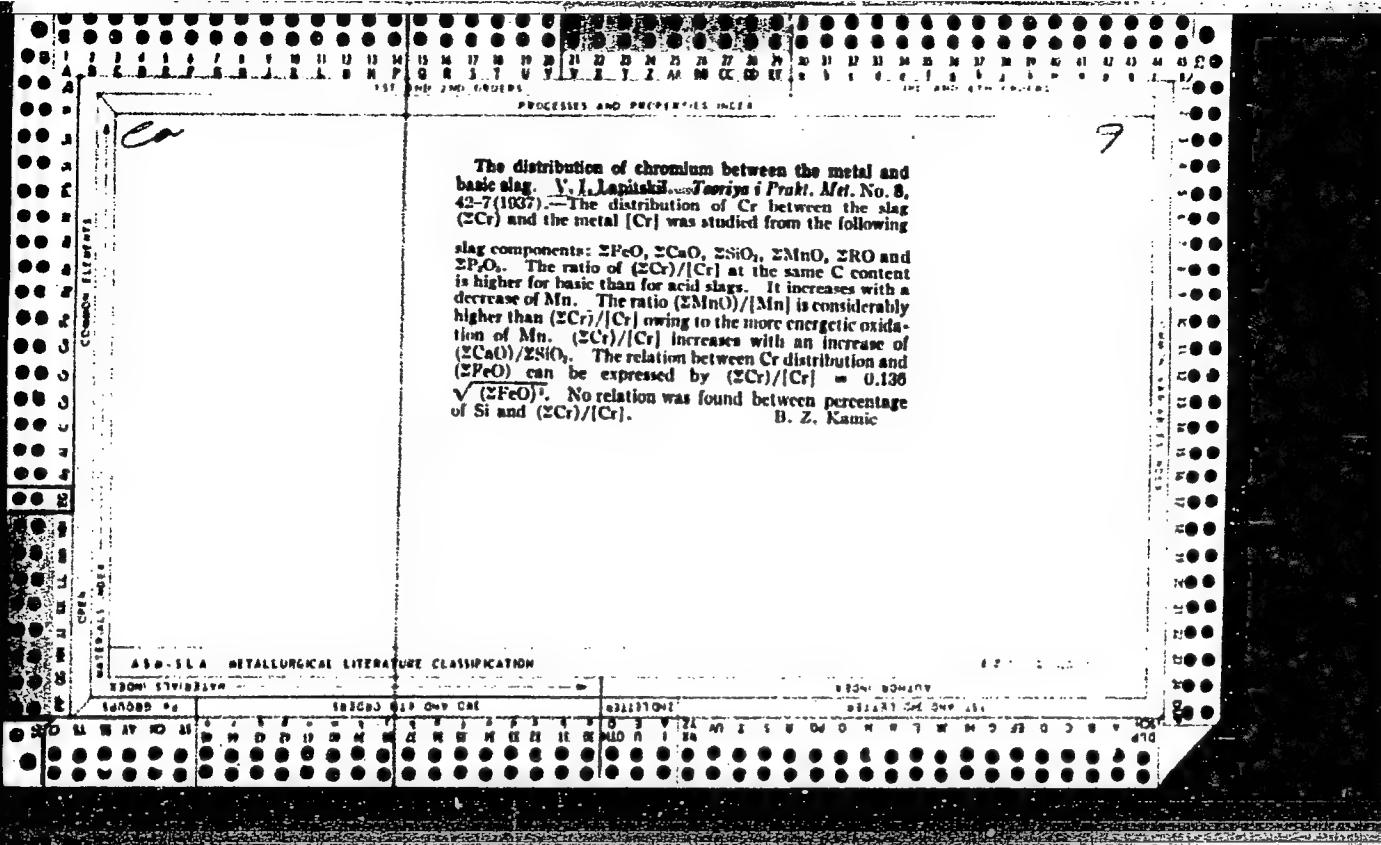
Some regularities in the distribution of inclusions in ingots. V. I. Lapitskii and A. A. Garkusha. *Domes* 1933, No. 11-12, 60-67.—A study was made of the distribution of inclusions in Cr-Ni steel ingots, caused by the deterioration of the channels through which the molten metal flows into the molds. The inclusions have no chance to rise to the top of the ingot because of the rapid chilling of the metal. Surface inclusions are coned. In the lower 1/3 of the ingot and particularly in the lower third, internal inclusions are much smaller than those on the surface and are coned. at the bottom of the ingot. The no. of inclusions diminishes with distance of the mold from the main channel. The inclusions serve as centers for the deposition of products of oxidation in the ingot and of MnS. S. I. Madorsky

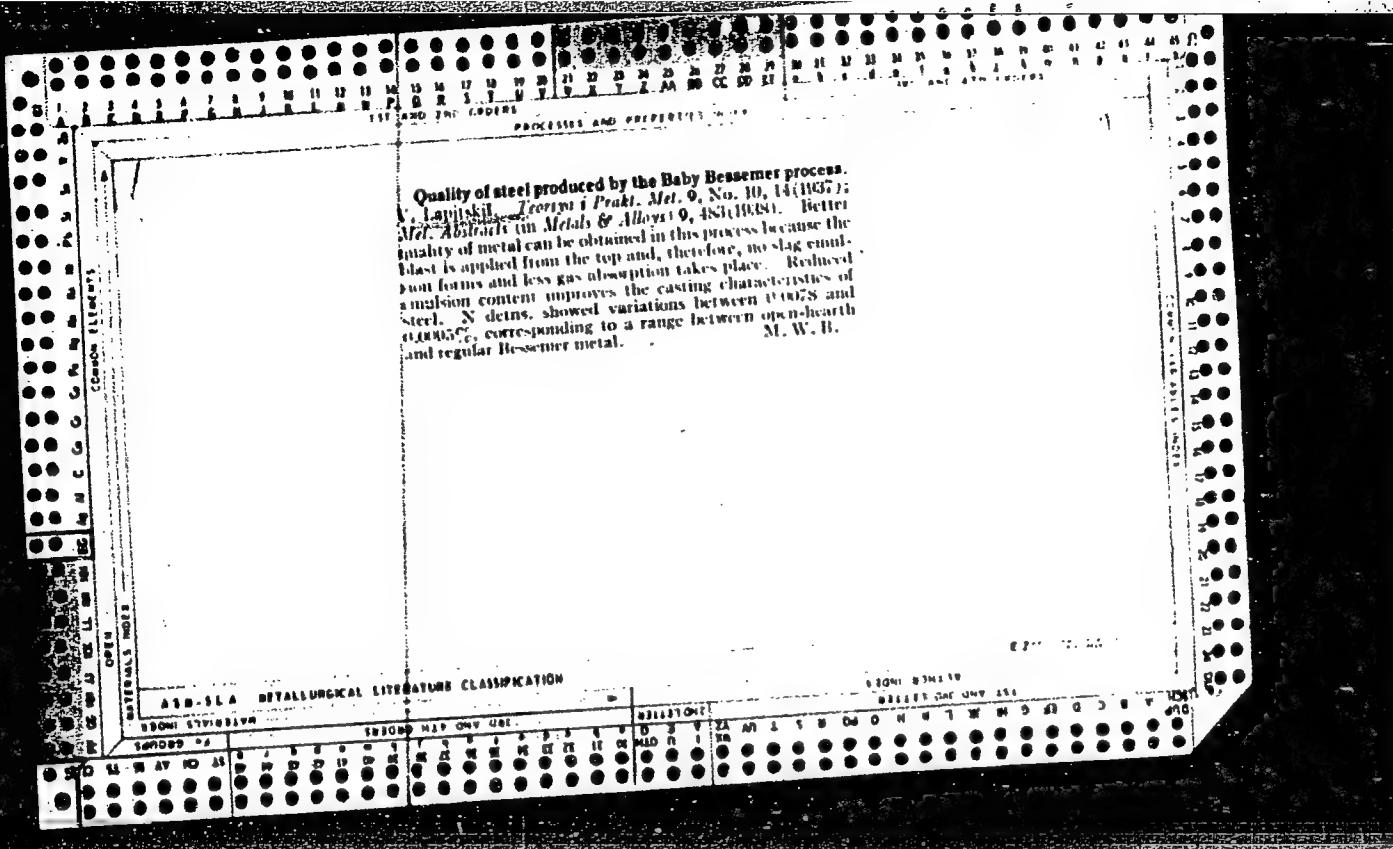
S. L. Madorsky

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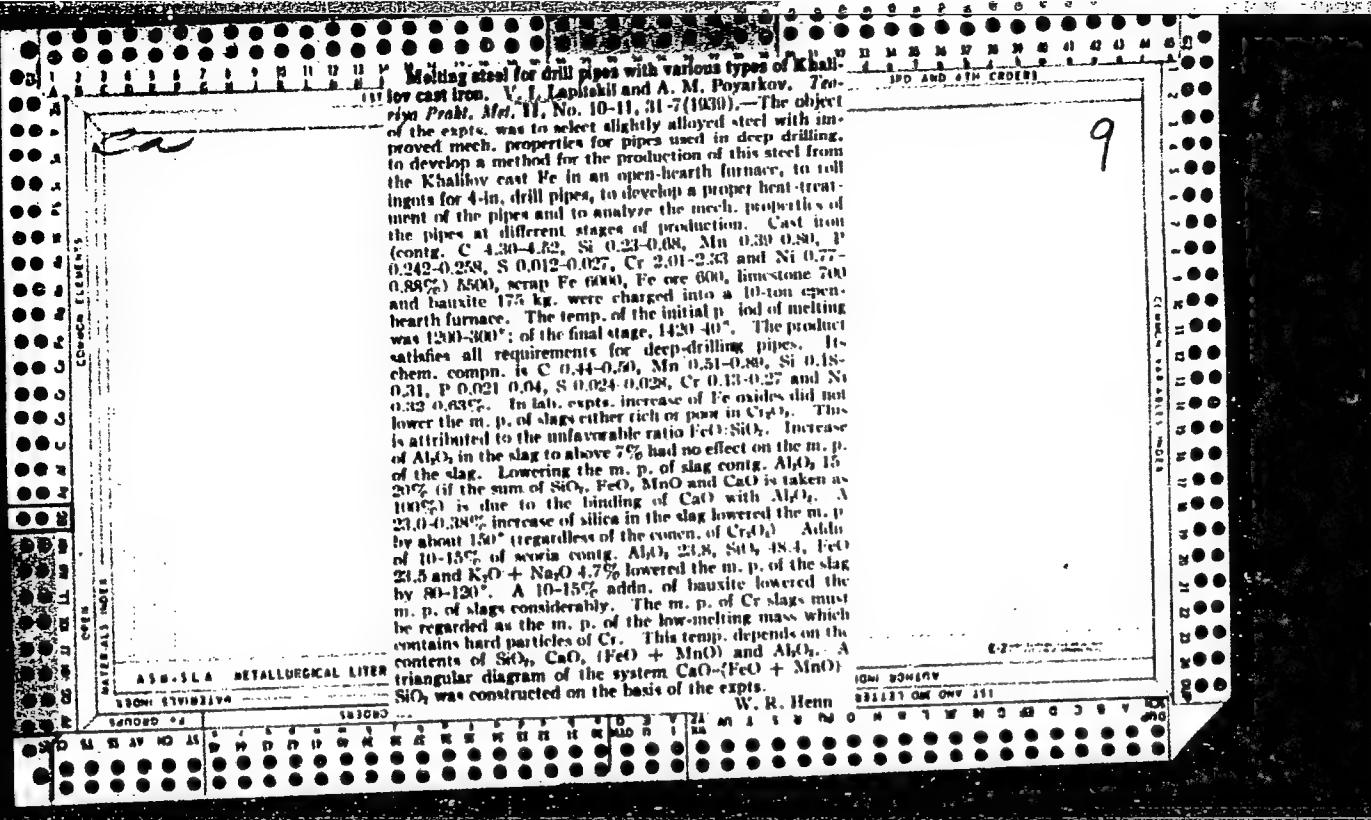
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Quality of steel produced by the Baby Bessemer process.
V. Lapitskii, *Tekn. i Prakt. Met.*, 9, No. 10, 14 (1957);
M. A. Abramov, *Metals & Alloys* 19, 483 (1949). Better
quality of metal can be obtained in this process because the
blast is applied from the top and, therefore, no slag emul-
sion forms and less gas absorption takes place. Reduced
emulsion content improves the casting characteristics of
steel. N dets. showed variations between 0.0078 and
0.0095%, corresponding to a range between open-hearth
and regular Bessemer metal. M. W. B.



LAPITSKIY, V. I.; MEDZHIBOZHSKIY, M. Ya.

Mbr., Dnepropetrovsk Metallurgical Institute, c-1948-.

Cand. Technical Sci.

"Irregularities in the properties of slag in the vat of basic open hearth furnaces," Stal' No. 6, 1948.

CA

Inhomogeneity of slag composition in basic open hearths
V. I. Lapitskii and M. Ya. Medzhilobzhskii. Sial 8,
507, 10 (1948). - The purpose of this investigation was to
study the compn. of slag at its various levels. Slag samples
were withdrawn from the furnace with a special app-
which sampled the slag simultaneously at 4 levels. At the
same time temp. readings were made at the slag surface
and metal surface, and the viscosity of the slag at the sam
plied levels was detd. The total thickness of the slag was
100-180 mm, with a mean of 140-150 mm. The bulk of
the samples were taken before adding FeMn when the C
content was 0.15-0.25% but addnl. samples were taken at
other periods. From bottom to top, i.e., from the metal
slag to the slag-air interface, the $[\text{FeO}]$ increased and the
 $[\text{FeO}]$ decreased successively. In the same direction the
color of the slag darkened, the fusion temp. of the slag
decreased, and the pH decreased. The difference in $[\text{FeO}]$
content of the bottom and top levels increased with the
basicity of the slag. Contrary to the accepted view, the
rate of C oxidation increased with the $[\text{CaO}]/[\text{SiO}_2]$ ratio
which diminishes from top to bottom layer. The difference
in the slag compn. at various levels is essential for the re-
actions in the metal phase because only owing to the Fe
oxide gradient in the slag can (1) from the atm. penetrate
M. Horsch

LAPITSKII, V. I. Docent

"Some Problems of Pouring Steel Ingots." Sub 10 Oct 51, Moscow Inst. of Steel
imeni I. V. Stalin. The Technical Sci...

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in Moscow during 1951.

SO: Sum. No. 400, 2 May 55.

LAPITSKIY, V. I.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

471

Zakharov, N.N., Kheyster, I.M., Lapitskiy, V. I., Murav'yev, M.S.,
Demchenko, M.N., Vecherin, Ya. P., Sventitskiy, M.A.

Organizatsiya, planirovaniye i ekonomika vspomogatel'nykh khozyaystv
mashinostroitel'nogo zavoda (Organization, Planning, and
Economics of Auxiliary Services in the Machine Building Plant)
Moscow, Mashgiz, 1957. 328 p. 15,000 copies printed.

Ed. (title page): Satell, E.A.; Ed. (inside book): Sirotin, M.A.,
Engineer; Reviewers: Borisov, G.S., Engineer (Part 1);
Trekhov, M.I., Engineer (Part 2); Berman, M.M., Engineer
(Part 3); Malyutin, N.K., Economist (Part 4); Shebalin,
V.M., Engineer; Tech. Ed.: Model', B.I.; Managing Ed. for
Literature on Economics and Organization of Machine Building:
Saksaganskiy, T.D.

PURPOSE: This book is a textbook for undergraduates taking the
"Organization and Planning of Machine-Building Industry" course
in engineering economics institutes, as well as by engineering
personnel of machine-building plants.

Card 1/14

Organization, Planning, and Economics (Cont.)

471

COVERAGE: This book is one in a series of textbooks prepared by the "Economics and Organization of the Machine-building Department" of the Moscow Institute of Engineering Economics, imeni S. Ordzhonikidze. Part I (Maintenance) is written by N.N. Zakharov, candidate of technical sciences, docent; Part II (Power), by I.M. Kheyster, candidate of technical sciences, docent; Part III (Equipment), by M.S. Murav'yev, candidate of technical sciences, docent; Part IV (Supply) by M.N. Demchenko, candidate of technical sciences, docent; Part V (Transportation) by M.N. Demchenko, Ya. P. Vecherin, and M.A. Sventitskiy. The following aspects are discussed: organization, planning, economics of maintenance, power, equipment, transportation, warehouses, and the question of supply operations in a machine-building plant.

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Card 2/14

~~LAPITSKIY, V.I.~~, doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; MARINOV, A.I., inzh.; OYKS, G.N.,
doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; OLEKSENKO, V.V., inzh.; ORLOV, V.I.,
kand. tekhn. nauk; HUDICHEV, K.P., inzh.; STUPAR', N.I., kand.
tekhn. nauk, dots.

Reducing the inhomogeneity of large rimming steel ingots (up to
18 t.). Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. no.2:19-33 F '58.
(MIRA 11:5)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut, Moskovskiy institut
stali i zavod "Zaporozhstal'."
(Steel ingots)

V.I LAPITSKIX

AUTHOR: Gol'yayev, B.B. SOV/24-58-4-37/39
TITLE: Conference on Crystallisation of Metals (Soreshchaniye po Kristallizatsii Metallov)

PERIODICAL: *Investiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye Tekhnicheskikh Nauk*, 1958, No. 4, pp. 153 - 155 (ISSN)

ABSTRACT: This conference was held at the Institut sushchnovedeniya AV SSSR (Institute of Mechanical Engineering of the Ac. Sc. USSR) on June 28-31, 1958. About 400 people participated and the participants included specialists in the fields of secondary metallurgy, crystallography, physics, welding, heat, physical chemistry, mathematical physics, and other related subjects. In addition to Soviet Participants, foreign visitors included Professor H. Ozeki (West Germany) and M.I. Chvorinov (Czechoslovakia). This conference on crystallisation of metals was the fourth conference relating to the general problem of the theory of foundry processes.

Crystallisation of Steel and Alloys with Special Properties. The following papers were read:

V.P. Slobodchikov, N. I. Shubar, K.P. Budachenko - "Certain Methods of Reducing Non-uniformities of Large Castings (up to 20 t) made of Casting Steel"; V.K. Novitskiy, A.S. Akhie, I. I. Lapitskiy and V.V. Bilykov - "Influence of Internal Crystallisers on the Structure and Properties of Steel Ingots"; E.I. Dovorinov (Czechoslovakia) - "On the Crystallisation of Cast Steel"; A. P. Slobodchikov - "Crystallisation of Castousely Cast Ingots and Influence on the Properties of Liquid Steel"; L.I. Korobenskiy and O.D. Zabel'.

Card 6/10
Influence of Movement of the Metal in the Liquid Core on the Crystallisation of Steel Ingots and Castings; I.M. Gulyan, A.A. Novitskiy and B. B. Gol'yayev - "Crystallisation and Mechanical Properties of Steels at High Temperature"; V.P. Slobodchikov, V.K. Novitskiy - "Influence of Solidification of the Core and the Core of Solidification of Ingots"; G.P. Smirnov - "Chemical Treatments and Deformation in the Crust of a Casting"; V.G. Slobodchikov, I. V. Tsvetkov and P.I. Lashko - "Investigation of Problems of Formation of the Primary Structure of Structural Steel and the Influence on it of the Temperature of Pouring."

Card 6/10
The Features of Crystallisation of Castings made of Alloys with Special Properties and of Austenitic Steels were dealt with in the following paper: **Investigation on the Structure and on the Physico-mechanical Properties of High-alloy Steels;** A.P. Khlebushkin, P.V. Alekseyov, K.P. Lashko and S.Ya. Rodina - "Occurrence of Nonuniformities in High-temperature alloys during Crystallisation and Heat Treatment" and **Experimental Investigation of the Process of Crystallisation of Cast Blades made of Retractory Alloys;** A.M. Kulikov considered the process of crystallisation of steel.

LAPITSKIY, V.I., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; STUPAR', N.I., dotsent;
~~STUPEL'~~, S.I., inzh.; TARAPAY, M.A., inzh.; TIMOFEEV, V.L., inzh.;
YAKOVLEV, Yu.N., inzh.

Certain problems in the preparation of steel ingots for wheels.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern.met. no.5:21-28 My '58. (MIRA 11:7)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut i zavod im. K.
Libknechta.

(Steel ingots)

18(3)

AUTHORS: Baptizmanskiy, V. I., Dubrovskiy, Yu. A., SOV/163-59-1-6/50
Lapitskiy, V. I., Poyarkov, A. M., Rostovtsev, S. T.,
Sesyuk, G. S., Ogryzkin, Ye. M.

TITLE: Conversion of High-phosphorus Pig Iron in Oxygen-blast Converters (Peredel vysokofosforistogo chuguna v konverteire s kislorodnym dut'yem). Communication I. Conversion of High-phosphorus Pig Iron in a Converter With Combined Lateral Blast (Soobshcheniye I. Peredel vysokofosforistogo chuguna v konverteire s bokovym kombinirovannym dut'yem)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 1,
pp 25-27 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The results obtained by the investigations carried out in the steel melting laboratory of the DMI from 1956-1957 are presented. The collaborators of the IChM AS UkrSSR assisted in the recording of the case histories of the heats, and in the selection and analysis of metal and slag samples. In the IChM AS UkrSSR in collaboration with the DMI the converting of Kerch pig iron in the laboratory furnace was investigated. For this purpose the 0.9-1.0 t laboratory converter was adapted to combined lateral blasting. The converter had a capacity of

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Conversion of High-phosphorus Pig Iron in Oxygen-SOV/163-59-1-6/50
blast Converters. Communication I. Conversion of High-phosphorus Pig Iron in
a Converter With Combined Lateral Blast

0.85 m³, the depth of the metal bath was 355 mm. Pig iron of the following composition was converted: 3.4 % C-3.8 % C, 1.3-1.8 % P, 1.0-1.3 % Mn, 1.10-0.5 % Si, 0.08-0.20 % S, 0.10-0.25 % V. The pig iron had been melted in a cupola furnace. Previous to converting it had a temperature of 1,140-1,200°. Limestone was added to a percentage of 13-15 of the charge weight. A special device permitted to add the fluxing agents at any moment without interruption of the converting process. In the experiments with combined blasting the air was supplied to the converter through 4 tuyères with a diameter of 40 mm at a pressure of 0.15-0.25 atmospheres excess pressure by a centrifugal blower with a capacity of 50-60 m³/min. The oxygen was supplied through two special copper tubes mounted within the tuyères under 6-10 atmospheres excess pressure. The flow rate of oxygen varied between 1.7-4.2 m³/min the oxygen consumption per ton being 15-25 m³. In this investigation special interest was given to problems of slag formation and of early dephosphorization. Several

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Conversion of High-phosphorus Pig Iron in Oxygen-SOV/163-59-1-6/50
blast Converters. Communication I. Conversion of High-phosphorus Pig Iron in
a Converter With Combined Lateral Blast

methods of blast arrangement were studied. The best results were obtained with the second test series where the inclination of the tuyères was reduced to 0-5° (from the horizontal) and the flow rate was reduced by closing two tuyères. These measures lead to quite respectable results. A comparison with information from publications (Refs 8-10) showed that the formation of slag with a high solution value and the oxidation of the phosphorus proceeds much faster in a converter with a combined air-oxygen blast than in a converter with only bottom or lateral air blast. In converters with combined blast it is possible to produce a slag with a P_2O_5 content meeting the specifications and an ingot steel with a low nitrogen and phosphorus content (<0.04 %) without any considerable overconverting. The experiments showed that the following measures must be taken in order to accelerate slag formation and dephosphorization: 1) During the initial stage of the process (25-30 % of the total time) the blast must be directed onto the metal surface or into the upper layer of the bath.

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Conversion of High-phosphorus Pig Iron in Oxygen-
blast Converters. Communication I. Conversion of High-phosphorus Pig Iron in
a Converter With Combined Lateral Blast

2) A well calcined limestone must be used and it must be given
in portions at certain intervals. There are 10 references,
5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut (Dnepropetrovsk
Institute of Metallurgy)

SUBMITTED: June 5, 1958

Card 4/4

18(3)

AUTHORS:

Baptizmanskiy, V. I., Dubrovskiy, Yu. A, SOV/163-59-1-7/50
Lapitskiy, V. I., Poyarkov, A. M., Rostovtsev, S. T.,
Sesyuk, G. S., Ogryzkin, Ye. M.

TITLE:

Conversion of High-phosphorus Pig Iron in an Oxygen-blast Converter (Perekly vysokofosforistogo chuguna v konverteire s kislorodnym dut'zem). Communication II. Conversion of High-phosphorus Pig Iron by Top Blasting (Soobshcheniye II. Perekly vysokofosforistogo chuguna v konverteire s verkhnim kislorodnym dut'zem)

PERIODICAL:

Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 1,
pp 28-33 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

This investigation was carried out with water cooled blast tuyères with a diameter of 8-10 mm, blasting oxygen with a purity of 94-98 % under 5-8 atmospheres excess pressure into the converter. The rate of oxygen supply varied between 3.3-6.1 m^3 /min, the average oxygen consumption for the last heats was 70 m^3 /ton. Limestone and for some heats pig iron with a bauxite content of 1.5-2.0 % were used as a fluxing agent. For the last heats limestone-ore briquettes with an

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Conversion of High-phosphorus Pig Iron in an Oxygen- SOV/163-59-1-7/50
blast Converter. Communication II. Conversion of High-phosphorus Pig Iron by
Top Blasting

ore content of about 50 % were used. The fluxing agents were added in portions, 3 to 4 times, in intervals of 1.5-4.0 minutes. All in all 12 experimental heats were prepared. It appeared from the results that the course of slag formation and of dephosphorization in converting high-phosphorus pig iron in a converter with a top oxygen blast are essentially dependent upon the following factors: 1) Upon the iron oxide constituent in the primary slag. 2) Upon the oxygen supply and the rate of oxygen consumption by the heat. Both factors are determined by the circulation in the heat. 3) Upon the state and the composition of the slag constituents. 4) Upon the thickness of the solid phase layer in the converter during the initial stage of converting. 5) Upon the temperature conditions during blasting. The experiments showed that 1) If high-phosphorus pig iron is converted in oxygen top-blast converters the formation of a basic slag with a high solution value, which can be brought up to the specified P_2O_5 content can be guaranteed at the beginning of blasting (by adding up

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Conversion of High-phosphorus Pig Iron in an Oxygen-SOV/163-59-1-7/50
blast Converter. Communication II. Conversion of High-phosphorus Pig Iron by
Top Blasting

to 15 % of limestone). By the same way an early deposphorization may be ensured and thus a metal with a phosphorus content of less than 0.1 % at a high carbon concentration (1-1.5 %) can be produced. This may be achieved without using fluor-spar or rabbelling the slag. 2) In converters of such a type carbon steel can be produced from basic Bessemer pig iron with a low phosphorus content (<0.05 %) and a low nitrogen content. This may be achieved by stopping the process at the specified carbon content. 3) The formation of a slag with a high solution value and the oxidation of phosphorus in a converter with combined lateral blasting (with a separate air and oxygen supply) proceed much faster than in converters with a bottom and lateral air blast. There are 5 figures and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut (Dnepropetrovsk
Institute of Metallurgy)

SUBMITTED: June 5, 1958
Card 3/3

LAPITSKIY, V.I.

PAGE 1 BOOK EXPLANATION 30/333

Borodicheskoye vostochno-ukrainiyskoye pressoizdat, 4th

Borodicheskaya metallurgicheskaya knizhnoe izdatelstvo (crystallization of metals)

Transactions of the Fourth Conference on the Theory of Casting Processes

Kiev, 1956-1958. 1960. 325 p. 3,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Academy of SSSR. Institut metallovedeniya. Kondensator

vostochno-ukrainiyskoye.

Prof. K. I. B. OULDRIDGE, Doctor of Technical Sciences*, Professor, Ed. of

Publishing House V. B. Rabinovich, Tech. Ed. G. G. Tikhonova.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for metallurgists and statisticians workers. It

may also be useful to technical personnel at foundries.

CONTENTS: The book contains the transactions of the Fourth Conference (1958) on the Theory of Casting Processes. The Previous 3 conferences dealt with the fundamentals of casting metals (1955), crystallization of metals (1956), and casting processes in casting (1957). General problems in the crystallization of metals, including the crystallization of constructional steels, casting metals with special properties, cast iron, and of numerous alloys, are discussed. Recognition is given to K. V. Chernenko and F. T. Ouldridge and their students, B. N. Ouldridge and A. G. Sosulin, for their contributions to the understanding of the basic problems involved in the theory of crystallization of various and numerous metals and alloys. Academician A. V. Shchukin is also mentioned in connection with his work on the planning of research on crystal formation. References accompanying several of the articles.

Borodicheskaya vostochno-ukrainiyskaya knizhnoe izdatelstvo

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Influence of the Crystallization of Iron and Its Alloys 57

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Crystallization Processes 62

Golosovitch, V. V. Crystallization of Slaggy Alloys Subjected to Deep

Superoiling 69

Gorshkov, D. N. Influence of Inclusions on the

Crystallization and Structure of Metals 76

Gorshkov, V. V. Influence of the Nonmetallic Inclusions on the Distortion of

Crystallization Processes of Casting 86

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Processes 91

II. CRYSTALLIZATION OF CONSTRUCTIONAL STEEL

Kondensator, V. I., V. P. Lutsenko, A. N. Martynov, O. H. Orlitsk, V. V.

Sokolov, V. V., V. V. Orlitsk, A. N. Martynov, O. H. Orlitsk, V. V. Lutsenko, and N. I. Sosulin. Some Laws

of Governing the Heterogeneity of Large Ingots of Alloyed Steel 100

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of Ingots With Internal Galls 112

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Properties of Cast Steel on the Microstructure 122

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The Mechanical Properties of Steel at Temperatures Close to the

Crystallization Point 126

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of Micro-Alloy Properties on It 128

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Normal Structure in the Casting of a Thin Ingot in Continuous Casting 139

Pashchenko, M. M. Influence of the Characteristic Features of

Crystallization on the Mechanical Properties of Low-Alloy Cast Steel 150

S/148/60/000/006/011/016/XX
A161/A030

AUTHORS: Konovalov, V.S.; Lapitskiy, V.I.
TITLE: The Effect of Chromium on the Formation of Rimming Steel Ingots
PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Chernaya metallurgiya, 1960,
No. 6, pp. 41 - 46

TEXT: Insufficient rimming of chromium containing steel in ingot molds had already been explained by various authors. The effect of chromium was studied in the described experiments. The effect on oxygen content was investigated with additions of ferrochromium into liquid metal; the chemical composition of floating slag and of non-metallic inclusions was analyzed and the changes of the metal composition observed. The results are compared with the data of other papers (Refs. 2 - 4). It was revealed that 90 - 96% of carbides in the metal were iron carbides, and the remainder chromium and manganese carbides. No clear relation could be found between the chromium and manganese content and the quantity of the carbides. Considerable quantities of chromium oxide were present in the slag and non-metallic inclusions, which indicated a considerable oxidation of Cr during the ingot formation. Where a low content of Cr is present in iron the oxidation product

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S/148/60/000/006/011/016/XX
A161/A030

The Effect of Chromium on the Formation of Rimming Steel Ingots

is apparently iron chromite $FeCr_2O_4$. Its solid particles suspended in solidifying metal drastically restrict its motion and the formation and effervescence of gas bubbles. Iron chromites are chemically active and take part in the formation of a durable "foam" on the metal surface. The "foam" has a low heat conductivity, absorbs chromium oxides and turns rapidly into a solid crust; the crust isolates the metal from the air thus obstructing the access of oxygen from the carbon. It is obvious that the presence of Cr inhibits the formation and separation of gas. The crystallization front apparently develops faster than the growing gas bubbles and they remain in the metal. This explains why ingots of rimming steel with a high Cr content have holes, the thin outer crust being composed of dense metal, and a very loose mid (Fig. 3). The analyses were carried out by Ye.M. Sabilina, L.U. Barash, A.V. Mitroshina and L.S. Tarasova. Conclusions: 1) Cr content of 0.05 - 0.43% in rimming steel does not perceptibly raise the carbides content. 2) The presence of up to 0.25% Cr in rimming steel with a normal manganese content (0.32 - 0.35%) practically does not effect the oxygen content, but the rimming intensity in ingot molds changes from intense to very weak. 3) A considerable quantity of Cr oxidizes during the formation of the ingot. 4) The major cause of the slowdown in the gas formation and gas separation appears to be the oxidization

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A161/A030

The Effect of Chromium on the Formation of Rimming Steel Ingots

of Cr with the formation of iron chromites. This explains the weakened rimming in molds and the porosity of ingots. Note: Apart from this, the formation of solid Cr oxidation products appear to speed up solidification, but this has yet to be verified. There are 3 figures and 6 references: 5 Soviet and 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut (Dnepropetrovsk Metallurgical Institute)

SUBMITTED: November 11, 1959

Figure 3: The Cr effect: a - metal with 0.14% C, 0.33% Mn and 0.05% Cr; b - metal with 0.14% C, 0.33% Mn and 0.18% Cr.

Card 3/3

LAPITSKIY, V.I.; SHVORIN, B.I.

Discussing L.A. Melent'ev and E.O. Shteingauz's book "Power
engineering economics in the U.S.S.R." Elek.sta. 31 no.1:
92-93 Ja '60.
(Power engineering)

KONOVALOV, V.S.; IAPITSKIY, V.I.

Mechanism of the effect of chromium on the formation of
rimmed steel ingots. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; chern.met. no.6:
41-46 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.
(Steel ingots) (Chromium steel)

YEFIMOV, Viktor Alekseyevich; LAPITSKIY, V.I., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; YAKOVLEV, Yu.N., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; DANILIN, V.I., retsenzent; DOBROKHOTOV, N.N., akademik, red.; GROMOV, N.D., red.izd-vs; VAYNSHTEYN, Ye.B., tekhn.red.

[Steel ingots; casting and formation of the ingot] Stal'noi slitok; razlivka stali i formirovaniye slitka. Pod red. N.N.Dobrokhotova. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1961. 356 p. (MIRA 14:3)

1. AN USSR (for Dobrokhotov). 2. Nachal'nik TSentral'noy zavodskoy laboratorii zavoda "Krasnyy Oktyabr'" (for Danilin).
(Steel ingots)

LAPITSKIY, V.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHVORIN, B.I., kand.ekonomicheskikh nauk

Economics of a 2,400,000 kilowatt state regional electric power
plant. Teploenergetika 8 no.1:11-14 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Moskovskiy inzhenerno-ekonomicheskiy institut.
(Electric power plants)

S/133/62/000/007/003/014
A054/A127

AUTHORS: Goncharov, I.A.; Yem, A.P.; Konovalov, V.S.; Lapitskiy, V.I.; Marakhovskiy, I.S.; Filonov, V.A.; Khitrik, S.I.; Yaitskiy, A.K.

TITLE: Determination of the optimum composition of silico-chromane and its application in alloying 14X Γ C (14KhGS) grade steel

PERIODICAL: Stal', no. 7, 1962, 615 - 616

TEXT: Tests were carried out (with the cooperation of A.S. Rabinovich, G.T. Duzenko, N.V. Pai'chik, M.I. Vaynshtok, P.L. Konstantinov, et al.) on the application of silicochromane (with 15 - 18% Si, 25 - 40% Mn and 25 - 35% Cr) in alloying 14KhGS grade steel. (The application of this ternary alloy was proposed by V.F. Mazov, I.S. Marakhovskiy, I.M. Leykin, A.A. Khomutov, A.A. Podgorodetskiy.) Silicochromane for the tests was produced from ferromanganese, ferrochrome, ferrosilicon, etc.; the test steel was smelted in a 10-kg induction furnace and in 15-ton and 220-ton open-hearth furnaces. Besides testing ferrochromane with various percentages of the main components, the investigations also covered the possibility of adding this alloy to the steel without its previous

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S/133/62/000/007/003/014
A054/A127

Determination of the optimum composition

reduction. When ferrochromane was added to the bath without previous reduction, the burning out of manganese was 35%, that of silicon 80 - 85%, while, when it was added to the reduced bath the corresponding values were not more than 4 - 5 and 45 - 50%. The burning loss of chrome is not greatly affected by the degree of bath-reduction. By reference to laboratory tests, silicochromane with 32 - 34% Mn, 35 - 36% Si and 18 - 19% Cr was used in the pilot plant tests with a 15-ton open-hearth furnace. In these tests silicochromane replaced silicomanganese in preliminary reduction and ferrochrome + ferromanganese in alloying. The burning loss of manganese was 5 - 7%, that of silicon 50 - 55% and of chrome 16 - 18% in this test series. When 50% of silicochromane was added in the furnace and 50% in the ladle, the losses of silicon were decreased to 42% and the total amount of the alloy required for reduction and alloying dropped by 10%. The loss of manganese increased to 15%, while the burning loss of chrome remained unchanged (15%). Similar results were obtained for the 220-ton furnace. The optimum composition for silicochrome was found to be 35 - 38% Mn, 32 - 35% Si and 21 - 23% Cr. The distribution of the main elements in the height of the ladle was more uniform than with reduction according to the conventional methods. The amount of gases also decreased when silicochromane was used. As to nonmetallic inclu-

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KONOVALOV, B.S.; LAPITSKIY, V.I.; YEM, A.P.; KHITRIK, S.I.

Use of exothermic three-component ferroalloys as addition elements
in 14KhGS steel. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 4 no.12:45-49
'61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.
(Steel alloys--Metallurgy) (Iron alloys)

GONCHAROV, I.A.; YEM, A.P.; KONOVALOV, V.S.; LAPITSKIY, V.I.; MARAKHOVSKIY, I.S.;
FILONOV, V.A.; KHITRIK, S.I.; YAITSKIY, A.K.; Prinimali uchastiye:
RABINOVICH, A.S.; DUZENKO, G.T.; PAL'CHIK, N.V.; VAYNSHTOK, M.I.;
KONSTANTINOVA, P.L.

Determination of an efficient composition of silicochromium
and its use for alloying 14KhGS steel. Stal' 22 no.7:615-616
(MIRA 15:7)
Jl '62.

(Silicon-chromium alloys)
(Steel—Metallurgy)

POPKOV, V.I.; ZAKHARIN, A.G.; MARKOVICH, I.M.; TOLSTOV, Yu.G.;
GUREVICH, B.A.; KRACHKOVSKIY, N.N.; LEBEDEV, N.M.;
MIKHAYLOV, V.I.; DENISOV, V.I.; MOSKVITIN, A.I.;
MEYEROVICH, E.A.; TELESHEV, B.A.; STEKOL'NIKOV, I.S.;
LAPITSKIY, V.I.; KHEYSTER, I.M.

Veniamin Isaakovich Veits; obituary. Elektrichestvo no.4:
91-92 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Veits, Veniamin Isaakovich, 1905-1961)

LAPITSKIY, V. I.; KONOVALOV, V. S.; KIRSANOV, V. M.; BUGRIYENKO, V. A.;
Prinimali uchastiye: LEGKOSTUP, O. I.; PATLAN', Ye. F.;
LAYKO, B. G.; FRUMKIN, A. P.; GONCHAROV, G. P.

Use of graphite as packing material in the bottom pouring of
killed steel. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 5 no.12:56-60
'62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.

(Steel ingots) (Graphite)

LAPITSKIY, Vladimir Iosifovich, prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; STUPAR',
Nikolay Ivanovich; LEKOSTUP, Olimpiada Ivanovna;
POZDNYAKOVA, G.L., red. izd-va; KARASEV, A.I., tekhn.red.

[Metallurgy of steel] Metallurgiia stali; obshchii kurs.
Pod red. V.I.Lapitskogo. Moskva, Metallurgizdat, 1963. 327 p.
(MIRA 16:7)

(Steel--Metallurgy)

ISAYEV, Ye.I.; KUSHNAREV, I.T.; TARAPAY, M.A.; YAKOVLEV, Yu.N.;
LAPITSKIY, V.I., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy rukovo-
ditel' raboty

Developing an efficient type of nozzle and stopper for the
continuous casting of steel. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; chern.met.
6 no.1:42-49 '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.
(Continuous casting--Equipment and supplies)

LAPITSKIY, V.I., doktor tekhn. nauk; KONOVALOV, V.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; LAYKO, V.G., inzh.; LEGHOSTUP, O.I., inzh.; PATLAN', Ye.P., inzh.

Effect of the technology of making and pouring steel on the formation of internal laps in rolled pipe. Met. i gorno-rud. prom. no.5:17-18 S-0 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut (for Lapitskiy, Konovalov). 2. Truboproykatnyy zavod im. K. Libknekhta (for Layko, Leghostup, Patlan').

LAPITSKIY, V.I.; RESHETNYAK, Yu.S.

Metal and slag composition during the blowing of converters by
oxygen. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 6 no.8:54-56 '63.
(MIRA 16:11)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.

KONOVALOV, V.S.; LAPITSKIY, V.I.; LEGKOSTUP, O.I.; LYSENKO, I.V.;
OKHOTSKIY, V.B.; KHOLOYAVKO, Z.I.

The role of nonmetallic inclusions on the formation of internal
laps in pipe. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 6 no.10:37-42
'63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.

LAPITSKIY, V.I.; STUPAR', N.I.; RUDICHEV, K.P.; OLEKSENKO, V.V.;
YAITSKIY, A.K.

Pouring rimmed steel into bottle shaped ingot molds. Izv. vys.
ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 6 no.11:65-69 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.

KOCHO, V.S., doktor tekhn.nauk; LAPITSKIY, V.I., doktor tekhn.nauk;
PAYZANSKIY, L.D.; RESHETNYAK, Yu.S.; RUBINSKIY, P.S.;
DRYSHLYUK, V.M.; KISLYY, P.S.

Measuring the temperature of the metal during the process of
smelting in a converter with a top oxygen blow. Met. i gornorud.
prom. no. 2:28-31 Mr-Ap '64. (MIRA 17:9)

YAKOVLEV, Yu.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; KUSHNAREV, I.T.; LAPITSKIY, V.I.,
doktor tekhn. nauk, rukovoditel' raboty

Hot longitudinal cracks on flat, continuous ingots. Met. i
gornorud. prom. no.4:31-95 Jl-Ag '64. (MIRA 18:7)

ZAKORA, P. F.; GRECHNYY, Ya. V.; PANIOTOV, Yu. S.; RUDOV, L. S.;
LAPITSKIY, V. I., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, rukovoditel'raboty

Changes in the homogeneity of basic slag during the scrap process
and its effect on the desulfuration of the metal. Izv. vys.
ucheb.zav.; chern.met.7 no. 5:58-62 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.

~~LAPITSKIY, V.I.; TARAPAY, M.A.; OKHOTSKIY, V.B.; LAYKO, B.G.; FIRER, L.M.~~
Prinimali uchastiye: SESYUK, G.S. [deceased]; KUSHNAREV, I.T.;
PATLAN', Ye.F.; PITOSHNICHEKO, G.P.; SOSEDKO, P.M.

Ways of reducing wheel discards because of angular segregation.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 7 no.7:84-89 '64
(MIRA 17:8)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut i Zavod im.
K. Libknekhta.

ISAYEV, Ye.I.; LEUSOV, Yu.I.; OLEKSENKO, V.V.; LAPITSKIY, V.I., prof.
nauchnyy rukovoditel' raboty.

Using oxothermic ferromanganese in the manufacture of medium-
manganese steel. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.: chern. met. 7 no.12:
36-40 '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.

BEL'KIND, L.D.; VENIKOV, V.A.; GLAZUNOV, A.A.; GRUDINSKIY, P.G.; ZHADIN, K.P.; ZHEBROVSKIY, S.P.; LAPITSKIY, V.I.; NEKLYUDOV, B.K.; PAVLENKO, V.A.; RAZEVIG, D.V.; ROSSIYEVSKIY, G.I.; SAFONOV, A.P.; SOKOLOV, N.I.; SOLDATKINA, L.A.; TAYTS, A.A.; UL'YANOV, S.A.; FEDOSEYEV, A.M.; KHEYSTER, V.V.

Boris Arkad'evich Teleshov; on his 70th birthday and the 45th anniversary of his engineering and educational work. Elektrichestvo no.9:91 S '64.
(MIRA 17:10)

YAVOYSKIY, V.I., otv. red.; BIGEYEV, A.M., red.; BORKO, Ye.A., red.; GLINKOV, M.A., red.; ZARVIN, Ye.Ya., red.; KAPUSTIN, Ye.A., red.; KOCHO, V.S., red.; KUDRIN, V.A., red.; LAPITSKIY, V.I., red.; LEVIN, S.L., red.; OYKS, G.N., red.; ROMENETS, V.A., red.; UMRIKHIN, P.V., red.; FILIPPOV, S.I., red.

[Theory and practice of the intensification of processes in converters and open-hearth furnaces; transactions]
Teoriia i praktika intensifikatsii protsessov v konferte-
rakh i martenovskikh pechakh; trudy. Moskva, Metallurgiia,
1965. 552p. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Mezhvuzovskoye nauchnoye soveshchaniye po teorii i praktike intensifikatsii protsessov v konverterakh i martenovskikh pechakh. 2. Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov (for Filippov). 3. Zhdanovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut (for Kapustin). 4. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut (for Umrikhin).

BELKINA, G.L.; KUROYEDOV, V.A.; LAPOVOK, V.I.; LIKHTEROV, I.M.; MERMEL'SHTEYN,
G.R.; OVCHARENKO, Ye.Ya.; PONOMAR', V.I.; SABAYEV, V.I.; SOTNIKOV, V.A.;
FAYNBERG, L.I.; FEOKTISTOVA, N.D.

X-ray spectral analysis of brass in the process of smelting.
Zav.lab. 31 no.4:427-428 '65.

(MIRA 18:12)
1. Konstruktorskoye byuro "TSvetmetavtomatika" i Artemovskiy
zavod tsvetnykh metallov im. E.I.Kviringa.

13

L 2968-66 EWT(d)/EWP(k)/EWP(l)
ACCESSION NR: AP5026355

UR/0105/64/000/009/0091/0091

AUTHOR: Bel'kind, L. D.; Venikov, V. A.; Glazunov, A. A.; Grudinskiy, P. G.; ¹⁵
Zhadin, K. P.; Zhabrovskiy, S. P.; ¹³ Lapitskiy, V. I.; Neklyudov, B. K.; Pavlenko, V. A.
Razevig, D. V.; Rossiyovskiy, G. I.; Safonov, A. P.; Sokolov, N. I.; Soldatkina, L. A.
Tayts, A. A.; Ul'yanov, S. A.; Fedoseyev, A. M.; Kheyster, V. A.TITLE: Professor B. A. Teleshov on this 70th birthday and the 45th anniversary
of his engineering, scientific, and teaching activity

SOURCE: Elektrичество, no. 9, 1964, 91

TOPIC TAGS: electric engineering personnel

ABSTRACT: Boris Arkad'yevich Teleshov was seventy years old 12 March 1964.
He graduated from the electromechanical department of the Petrograd Poly-
technic Institute in 1917 and gained the title Electrical Engineer in 1920.
In the Union of Electric Power Stations of the Moscow rayon, Teleshov
was one of the founders of the first dispatcher service of the Moscow
Power System, the chief dispatcher of this system, the manager of the high-
voltage networks of the Moscow Union, the chief engineer in construction of
the Moscow high-voltage network and of the high-voltage networks of the

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ACCESSION NR: AP5026355

Moskovskiy rayon and the chief engineer in construction of the Bobrikovsk (now Novomoskovsk) hydroelectric station. In connection with the reorganization of construction in 1931, Teleshov was transferred to Energostroy, first as chief engineer of the Moscow division and then as deputy chief of the design administration of Energostroy (now Teploelektroprojekt). In 1934, Teleshov took the post of assistant director of the Scientific Section of the Power Engineering Institute imeni Krzhizhanovskiy of the Academy of Sciences USSR and worked as the immediate assistant to Academician G. M. Krzhizhanovskiy in directing the Institute until 1946. Starting in 1923, he did scientific research work first at the Moscow Institute of Mechanics im. Lomonosov and then at the Institute of National Economy im. Plekhanov. After the founding of the Moscow Power Engineering Institute in 1930, Teleshov transferred to that Institute and worked there until 1940. Here he was Lecturer of the Department of "Central Electric Stations" and a professor in the department. He received his professorship in 1933. He was Dean of the Electric Power Department of the Institute from 1932-1935. In 1940, Teleshov was made director of the Department of Electrical Engineering of the Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology where he remained until 1955. In 1944 he took part in organizing the Power Engineering Institute imeni Krzhizhanovskiy.

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ACCESSION NR: AP5026355

ing Department of the Moscow Institute of Engineering Economics im. S. Ordzhonikidze. From 1946 to the present, Teleshov has been director of the Department of "Electric Stations and Substations" and there have been two printings of his textbook on a course in "General Electrical Engineering." Teleshov has acted in a consultative capacity in plans for a great number of electrical stations and networks. He participated in the Government Consultation on the Dniper hydroelectric station im. V. I. Lenin. He has been an active member of the Scientific and Technical Society of the Power Industry for more than 20 years. He was chairman of the Moscow board of the Society from 1944 to 1951. For his service to the Society, he has been made a permanent member. In 1950 he was elected deputy in the Moscow Council of Deputies of the Workers. He has been decorated with the Order of Lenin, the Order of the Red Banner of Labor and with medals.

2

Orig. art. has 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EE

NR REF Sov: 000

OTHER: 000

JPRS

leb
Card 3/3

LAPITSKIY, V.I., doktor tekhn. nauk [deceased]; LEUSOV, Yu.I.;
ISAYEV, Ye.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; OLEKSENKO, V.V.

Intensification of the process of steel deoxidation. Met.
i gornorud. prom. no.3:28 My-Je '65. (MIRA 18:11)

S/853/62/000/000/008/008
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Zhukov, S. L., Skladnov, I. K., Lapitskiy, Yu. A., Novikov, M. S.

TITLE: Investigating the scale resistance of heat-resistant alloy sheets

SOURCE: Termostoykost' zharoprochnykh splavov, sbornik statey, Ed. by
N. M. Sklyarov Moscow, Oborongiz, 1962, 165 - 169

TEXT: The suitability of sheet materials for the manufacture of combustion chambers was tested on a machine designed by the authors (Author's Certificate no. 89849). The machine makes it possible to check and inspect the sheet material as if under operational conditions. The specimen is heated by passing electric current and cooled by an air jet. The thermal cycles are automatically controlled and their number is registered by a special electric counter. The whole heating-cooling cycle lasts from 30 sec to 2 minutes and more, and depends on the given conditions. One- and two-beveled specimens were tested at temperatures ranging from 200 to 900°C. The specimens were made of alloys X20H80T3 (Kh20N80T3), X20H80T (Kh20N80T), X18H12M2 (Kh18N12M2), X18H11B (Kh18N11B), and chrome steels with 27% Cr and with 5% Ni. The number of thermal cycles until

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S/853/62/000/000/008/008
A006/A101

Investigating the scale resistance of...

the breakdown of specimens was almost twice as low for one-bevel as for two-bevel specimens; it decreased with higher quenching temperatures. At close quenching temperatures, alloy Kh20N80T was found to be more resistant to the effect of thermal cycles than the Kh20N80T3 alloy. The specimens broke down along the grain boundaries without noticeable plastic deformation. Higher quenching temperatures increasing from 1050 to 1,200°C caused the growth of solid solution grains in alloy Kh20N80T and increased ductility at room temperature; ductility was reduced at elevated temperatures. The number of thermal cycles until the appearance of cracks was sharply reduced at higher quenching temperatures. There are 3 tables and 1 figure.

Card 2/2

ARABEY, B.G. (Moskva); SHTROM, Ye.N. (Moskva); LAPITSKIY, Yu.A. (Moskva)

Characteristics of the technology of making compact parts and the
mechanical properties of certain rare-earth metal hexaborides.
Porosh.met. 4 no.5865-70 S-0 164.

(MIRA 18:10)

L 32223-65 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EPF(n)-2/EWA(d)/EPR/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Ps-4/Pu-4
IJP(e) JD/JG/AT/WH

ACCESSION NR: AP4046747

S/0226/64/000/005/0065/0070

37
6

AUTHOR: Arabey, B.G. (Moscow); Shtrom, Ye.N. (Moscow); Lapitskiy, Yu.A. (Moscow)

TITLE: Characteristics of the production process of compact parts and mechanical properties of certain rare metal hexaborides

SOURCE: Poroshkovaya metallurgiya, no. 5, 1964, 65-70

TOPIC TAGS: lanthanum ²⁷ boride, samarium ²⁷ boride, europtium ²⁷ boride, dysprosium ²⁷ boride, hot workability, density, brittleness

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the laws governing the hot workability of La, Sm, Eu and Dy hexaborides and assessed their mechanical properties. 10 mm diam. and 70x30x20 mm specimens were subjected to hot pressing for 1 to 25 minutes. Compact parts having a density that approximates the calculated value were produced within the 1950 to 2050 C range under a load application of 500 dm/cm². It is noteworthy that the effect of specific pressure on elasticity was found to be negligible and the temperature of initial shrinkage was invariable for all specimens. Appreciable brittleness was noted in all specimens. Bending

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L 32223-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4046747

strength at room temperature was 13 to 18 dn/mm². Orig. art. has: 5 figures
and 4 tables

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 25Oct63

NR REF SOV: 005

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 002

SUB CODE: MM

Card2/2

LAPITSKIY, Yu.Ya.

Occurrence of fog formation in undrained areas. Metero. i
gidrol. no.2:31-32 F '53. (MLRA 8:9)

1. Kaliningradskaya oblastnaya optytno-meliorativnaya stantsiya.
(Fog)

LAPITSKIY, Yu.Ya.

Annual clover in Smolensk Province. Zemledelie? no.1:78-79
(MIRA 12:1)
Ja '59.

1. Smolenskoye meliorativnoye optytnoye pole.
(Smolensk Province--Clover)

LAPITSKIY, YU. YA.

(8)

244730

AUTHORS: Malyshov, I.F., Popkovich, A.V., Roshal', G.Ya.,
Zhelezников, F.G., Lysov, A.V., Tsepakin, S.G.,
Solnyshkov, A.I., Boytsov, A.S., Astakhov, Ye.Ya.,
Mironov, B.V., Lapitskiy, Yu.Ya., Batalin, V.A.,
Khoroshkov, V.S.

TITLE: The electrostatic accelerator - Injector of the proton
synchrotron

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no.4, 1962, 37-45

TEXT: An electrostatic accelerator used as an injector in the
7.0 Gev proton synchrotron developed in 1956 by NIIEFA is
described. The pressure chamber is 2200 mm in diameter and
7400 mm high and is intended for working pressures of up to
16 atm. Insulating gas is N₂:CO₂ mixture with a ratio of partial
pressure of 3:1. The main column is of conventional segmented
construction using polymethylmethacrylate. Values of the
dependence of the voltage produced on the gas pressure shows that
4 MV is obtained at 6.5 atm and 5.7 MV at 16 atm and a relative
humidity of < 1%. The charge transporter belt is a six layer

Card 1/2

The electrostatic accelerator ...

S/120/62/000/004/006/047
E039/E420

fabric driven by a 3000 rpm 10 KW motor at 20 m/sec. The accelerating tube and its electrode system is described in detail: it is 300 mm inner diameter with 44 segments and the residual pressure is 2 to 5×10^{-6} mm Hg. A Penning type discharge is used in the ion source which provides 0.3 mA total ion current on continuous operation or 20 mA pulsed; the proton component being 10 to 12% and 65% respectively. The energy of the injected particles is stabilized to about 0.1%. Results of operation in 1960-61 show that beam currents of 4 to 5 mA are obtained at 4 MV. There are 10 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATIONS: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektrofizicheskoy apparatuy GKAE (Scientific Research Institute for Electrophysical Apparatus GKAE)
Institut teoreticheskoy i eksperimental'noy fiziki GKAE (Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics GKAE)

SUBMITTED: April 6, 1962

Card 2/2

LAPITSKIY, Yu. Ya.

40745

(5)

S/120/62/000/004/011/047
E140/E420

AUTHORS: *36 57.2/* Vladimirskiy, V.V., Koshkarev, D.G., Onosovskiy, K.K., Smolyankina, T.G., Smirnitskiy, V.A., Danil'tsov, Ye.N., Lazarev, N.V., Lapitskiy, Yu.Ya., Pligin, Yu.S., Batalin, V.A.

TITLE: The ion guide and beam-introduction system of the proton synchrotron

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no.4, 1962, 70-75

TEXT: From experimental work on the 4 Mev electrostatic generator used for beam injection, it was found that the diameter of the matched beam in the accelerator chamber would be not less than about 25 mm. The injection system was therefore designed to use plane condensers instead of slot condensers. As the phase volume of the beam was four times greater than expected, the focusing was strengthened by the use of quadrupole lenses. The beam introduction system is shown in Fig.2, where $C_{1,2,3}$ are condensers. C_1 is constructed from stainless steel plates, $\ell = 600$ mm, $h = 35$ mm, bent to a radius of 4000 mm, $V = 80$ kV, $\omega = 171$ mr, $\Delta V/V = 1.5 \times 10^{-3}$.

Card 1/3

X

5/120/62/000/004/011/047

The ion guide and beam-introduction ... E140/E420

C_2 has $l = 220$ mm, $h = 20$ mm, $V = 62$ kV, $\omega = 85$ mr and $\Delta V/V = 2.2 \times 10^{-3}$. C_3 has $l = 220$ mm, $h = 80$ mm, $V = 56$ kV, $\omega = 9.6$ mr, $\Delta V/V = 1 \times 10^{-2}$, where l is length of the plates, h is the distance between them, ω is the angle through which the beam is bent and $\Delta V/V$ is the required stability. Calculation on the design of the system and its adjustment are given, in particular design details are presented on the first condenser C_1 , the electrostatic quadrupole lenses, the ion guide and the magnetic quadrupole lenses. The electrostatic quadrupole lens consists essentially of four stainless steel plates with a hyperbolic profile and the magnetic quadrupole lens is calculated for a gradient of 350 Oe/cm and a length of 15 cm with a magnetic aperture of 60 mm. There are 12 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut teoreticheskoy i eksperimental'noy fiziki
GKAE (Institute of Theoretical and Experimental
Physics GKAE)

SUBMITTED: March 31, 1962
Card 2/3

LAPITSKIY, Yu. Ya.

24680

40766
S/120/62/000/004/047/047
E039/E420

AUTHORS: Vladimirskiy, V.V., Gol'din, L.L., Pligin, Yu.S.,
Veselov, M.A., Talyzin, A.N., Tarasov, Ye.K.,
Koshkarev, D.G., Lapitskiy, Yu.Ya., Barabash, L.Z.
Kleopov, I.F., Lebedev, P.I., Kuz'min, A.A.,
Batalin, V.A., Onosovskiy, K.K., Uvarov, V.A.,
Vodop'yanov, F.A.

TITLE: Adjustment of the acceleration regime of the 7 Gev
proton synchrotron

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no.4, 1962, 248-255

TEXT: In order to establish the optimum parameters for
programming the control frequency the intensity, position,
and frequency and amplitude of transverse oscillation of the beam
is measured in three stages: (1) during the first revolution,
(2) with a circulating beam and (3) with acceleration.
For measurements on the first revolution long afterglow
scintillation screens are used which are either observed visually
or by means of a television camera. The screens are placed in
the sections between magnet blocks; 15 in the initial part and
10 in the final part of the chamber. It is shown that the orbit does not
Card 1/2

Adjustment of the acceleration ...

S/120/62/000/004/047/047
EO39/E420

deviate by more than 1.5 cm from the axis during the first revolution. Circulating beams without acceleration are obtained which continue for 20 to 30 revs. The circulating current is determined by means of a flight tube and the transverse oscillation frequency with an electrostatic probe with double vertical and horizontal plates. Scintillation screens in the form of a grid with 85% transmission are used to show the beam position and diameter for 5 to 10 revs. The beam diameter is shown to be about 4 cm under normal conditions. Investigations are carried out on the optimum form of the frequency - time relation for holding the beam in orbit. The width of the trapping region is ± 3 Kc/s for an initial frequency of 750 Kc/s which agrees well with theoretical estimates. Preliminary adjustment permitted the attainment of 6.2 Gev protons and after adjustment 7.2 Gev protons were obtained on October 25, 1961. The usual intensity on a normal cycle lies in the range 3 to 5×10^9 . There are 7 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut teoreticheskoy i eksperimental'noy fiziki
GKAE (Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics GKAE)

SUBMITTED: April 11, 1962

Card 2/2

Lapitskiy, Yu. Ya.
USSR/Nuclear Physics - Instruments and Installations. Methods of Measurement
and Investigation

C-2

Abst Journal : Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 33829

Author : Lapitskiy, Yu. Ya., Levintov, I. I., Slivkov, I. N., Shamshev, V. N.

Institution : Institute of Chemical Physics, Academy of Sciences USSR

Title : Focusing System of Ionic Accelerating Tube

Original
Periodical : Zh. tekhn. fiziki, 1956, 26, No 4, 733-739

Abstract : A method is given for the calculation of an ion-optical system of a 6-section accelerating tube of one MV and the experimental results are listed. The principal focusing system consists of 2 electrodes, located directly past the output opening of an ion source. This system produces a converging beam of ions. The position of the point of convergence can be varied over a wide range by varying the potential V_1 on the first of the above electrodes. Thus, the variation of the value of V_1 (over a range from 8 to 32 KV) is a convenient

Card 1/2

USSR/Nuclear Physics - Instruments and Installations. Methods of
Measurement and Investigation

C-2

Abst Journal : Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 33829

method of regulating the diameter of the beam on the target. A setup is described for measuring the ion current and for visually observing the beam near the target. The developed focusing system has made it possible to obtain at the output of the tube a conveniently adjustable ion beam with a current of up to $800 \mu\text{a}$ continuously and up to 2 ma in pulses.

Card 2/2

LAPITSKIY, Yu. Ya.

19. Focusing system for an ion-accelerator tube. Yu. Ya.
Lapitskiy, L. I. Levintov, L. N. Slobkov, and V. N. Shamcheyev.
Soviet Phys. Tech. Phys. 1, 714-20 (1957) (English translation)
R. M. R. 1-772 1-6411